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WHEN THIS OLD HAT WAS NEW.

When this old hat was new, the people used to say, The best among the Democrats was Harrison and Clay.

The Locos now assume the name, a title more untrue, The most unlike their party name when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Van Buren was a Fed. An enemy to every man who labored for his bread, And if the people of New York have kept their record true, He voted 'gainst the poor man's rights, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Buchanan was the man Best fitted in the Keystone State to lead the Federal clan, He swore 'if Democratic blood should make his veins look blue, He'd cure them by Phlebotomy,' when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, 'twas eighteen hundred and eleven, Charles Ingersoll did then declare, by all his hopes of heaven, 'Had he been able to reflect, he'd been a Tory true, And ne'er have thought it a reproach,' when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, of Richard Rush 'twas said, To figure well among the feds, he wore a black cockade; Deny this, Locos, if you please, for every word is true, I knew full well old Dicky Rush, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, the Senator from Maine, Destroyed by fire an effigy, 't immortalize his name, The effigy was Madison's, if common fame be true, So Ruel Williams was a fed, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, 'twas in the Granite State, That Henry Hubbard asked each town to send a delegate To meet in council, at the time when Federalism blue, Made Hartford look like indigo, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Sam Cushman did declare 'That should a soldier cross the line, he hoped he'd perish there, And leave his bones in Canada for enemies to view, So much for his Democracy, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Old Governor Provost, The States invaded, at the head of numerous British hosts, Then mark, ye Locos, what did Martin Chittenden then do? Forbid Green Mountain Boys to fight when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Woodbury and Van Ness, E. Allen Brown, and Stephen Haight were with the Federal mess, A. H. Everett, and Martin Field, and Sam C. Allen too, Now PATENT Democrats, were Feds, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, those worthies did oppose The cause, and friends of liberty, and stood among their foes, Not so with 'Granny' Harrison, for at Tippecanoe He bravely fought the savage foe, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, the friends of Liberty Knew well the merits of old Tip, while fighting at Maumee: Come now, huzzas for Harrison, just as we used to do, When first we heard of Proctor's fall when this old hat was new.

THE CONTEST.

Elections have taken place in three States lately, and the following is the result compared with the last Presidential election.

	1836.	1840.
Harrison. Van Buren. Harrison. Van Buren.		
Connecticut.	0	8
Rhode Island.	0	4
Virginia.	0	23
	35	35

Here is a change in three States since 1836 of seventy votes—and which, allowing the other States to remain as they were in 1836, will elect Gen. Harrison by 23 majority! But there will be many other changes in all human probability, which will swell his majority to an amount much larger than that by which Gen. Jackson was elected. In all soberness, in our humble opinion, Mr. Van Buren cannot count, with any degree of certainty, upon the votes of more than five States, and those of the lesser States.

Let these considerations inspire our friends to further and more vigorous efforts to reform the Government.—Old Soldier.

From the Geneva Courier.

DIALOGUE.

Democrat.—Why did you not nominate a Vice President?

Loco-foco.—Because we are strong enough to elect one without.

Dem.—Why then did you nominate a President?

Loco.—Because—

Dem.—But really, why did you not nominate a Vice President?

Loco.—Why really, we prefer leaving an unbiased choice to the People.

Dem.—Why then did you nominate a President?

Loco.—Why—really—because—

BOON'S LICK

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO CO."

BY CYRIL C. CADY.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1840.

SLANDERS REFUTED.

The following correspondence was called out in consequence of remarks relative to the character and conduct of General Harrison, made by members of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, in their places on the floor of that House. A letter was addressed to each of the gentlemen, whose replies are given below, by a member of the House who heard the remarks, stating their substance, and requesting from each a statement of the facts which fell within his personal knowledge, respectively. The high character of the gentlemen whose statements have thus been obtained, (one of whom has been a uniform and prominent supporter of the last and present administrations of the General Government,) is such as to put the facts to which they bear testimony, entirely beyond doubt.

WASHINGTON, Ky., 24th Feb. 1840.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th inst. reached me to-day by the Southern mail, marked "misused, forwarded." This will account for your not having an answer at an earlier day. You have been correctly informed that "I was in the battle of the Thames, and near the person of General Harrison, from the commencement to the termination of the engagement, and that I personally know what part General Harrison took in it." I had the honor to act as a volunteer aid-de-camp to General Harrison during the active operations of that campaign; and was at no time more than five minutes out of sight of him, on the day of the battle, until after the surrender of the British army, and the retreat of the Indians. You say, "it has been avowed on the floor of the House of Representatives (of Ohio) now in session, by members in their places, that General Harrison was at no time in the battle, nor within two miles of the battle ground; that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. R. M. Johnson; that he led the troops on to conquest, and that Gen. Harrison had neither part nor lot in the matter." From the reckless character of the attacks made upon Gen. Harrison, through the printed and pensioned press devoted to the support of the present administration, it is not surprising that that portion of its supporters, who read nothing else but the papers devoted to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren and abuse of Gen. Harrison, should make such statements; but that a member of a legislative body, who from his station ought to be a man of information, and a gentleman, should be so ignorant of the history of one of the most important battles of the last war, or so utterly regardless of truth as to make such a statement, is truly astonishing. Every member of your legislature has, I presume, read General Harrison's official account of the battle of the Thames; and wanton and unprincipled as have been the misrepresentations of Gen. Harrison's military character and conduct, I have now, (after a lapse of twenty-six years,) for the first time heard the intimation that his account was in any particular untrue. In that paper General Harrison states correctly the position he occupied at the commencement of the action; and he might have stated, with equal truth, that he in person gave the word of command to the mounted regiment to "charge;" and that he advanced with it until it received the enemy's fire and then passed rapidly to the left, where the Indians still obstinately maintained the fight. Such, sir, I aver to be the facts, and feel perfectly confident that Gen. Cass, who was in the battle, and Gen. Harrison's other aids-de-camp, will unhesitatingly sustain me; and it happens that they are all yet alive. One of them, Col. John O'Fallon, resides at St. Louis, Missouri; and the others, Cols. Charles S. Todd and John Speed Smith, at Shelbyville and Richmond, in this State. As to the statement, that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. Johnson, "it is, like the charge that General Harrison was at no time in the battle, nor within two miles of the battle ground, false, utterly false. The idea of charging the enemy with the mounted men, was exclusively Gen. Harrison's. I was present when he first announced it, and knew that Col. Johnson was then at the head of his command, and was not consulted on the subject, until after Gen. Harrison had expressed his determination to make the charge; and if it is intended to state, that the operations of the campaign, or the order of battle, was projected by Col. Johnson, it is equally untrue; and I am confident that he has not and never will give the slightest sanction to such statements, as you say have been made by members of your House of Representatives.

You have my permission, sir, to make such use of this letter as you may think proper. Respectfully, Your ob't. serv't, JOHN CHAMBERS.

WASHINGTON, 28th Feb. 1840.

DEAR SIR: Since writing to you, in answer to your letter of the 17th inst., it has occurred to me that a principal object of the falsehoods relative to General Harrison, which have found propagation on the floor of the Ohio House of Representatives, must be to make the impression that he is a coward; and though you do not state in your letter the cause assigned by his slanderers for his alleged absence from the command of his army at the battle of the Thames, I presume no motive for it less charitable than sheer cowardice would have been imputed by one capable of such misrepresentation of his conduct. But whatever may be the alleged inducement for the conduct attributed to him, the relation in which I then stood to him, and my knowledge of what his actual conduct was, imposes on me the duty I have performed, of pronouncing the charge false, and I trust you will pardon me for suggesting the propriety, (if an appropriate occasion presents itself, or can be made in open session,) of demanding of the members of your House, who have made the charge, the authority upon which they made it; whether from their own knowledge or observation, or upon the information of others; and if upon the information of others, their names and residence. The original inventors of the falsehood ought to have the advantage of all the celebrity it is calculated to give them.

On the subject of General Harrison's personal bravery, it is not very remarkable if he is a coward, that none of the gallant officers or soldiers who served with him under General Wayne, or those who fought under his command at Tippecanoe, at Fort Meigs and the Thames, discovered his cowardice; and that the discovery should have

remained to be made by some scurvy politician of the present day, for I venture to predict, that no officer or soldier of respectability, who served with him, or under his command, can be found to take the responsibility of charging him with cowardice. In connection with this subject, permit me to relate a fact, which occurred in my presence, and which is calculated to give some idea of the character of General Harrison's pretensions to fineness and disregard of personal danger. On the day preceding the battle of the Thames, when his army approached the last right bank fork of the river—called, I think, McTear's fork—General Harrison, accompanied by Commodore Perry and his aide-de-camp, rode forward to examine the bridge which crossed the mouth of the stream, and which the enemy had partially destroyed; and while viewing it several hundred Indians, under the command of Tecumseh, as we learned afterwards, who were concealed at some cabins called Chatham, and in the bushes on the opposite side of the stream, commenced a brisk fire upon the little party, in the midst of which Gen. Harrison was. At that moment a dismounted company of Col. Johnson's regiment, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Warfield, who now resides in the neighborhood of Lexington in this State, came up; the fire of the Indians was so severe, as to induce the gallant Perry to expostulate earnestly with General Harrison against the exposure of his person to such a fire, when no good could result from it; but the General coolly replied, that he could not see the example of retreating from the fire of the enemy. The artillery came up in a few minutes, and opened a fire upon the cabins, about which the Indians were concealed, and Capt. Warfield, crossing with his company, upon the timbers of the bridge to charge them, they ran off.

R. respectfully, your ob't. serv't, JOHN CHAMBERS.

MOSES CORWIN, Esq., Columbus, Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26, 1840.

Hon. MOSES B. CORWIN,

Sir: Your favor of the 17th inst. is just received, and I lose no time in giving it acknowledgment. You request me to communicate the information I possess in relation to the military conduct of General Harrison at the battle of the Thames, the arrangements for the battle, the position of the troops, as well of the General, as during the engagement, together with any other knowledge I have touching his military character.

In reply, I submit the following statement: At the battle of the Thames, Col. Charles S. Todd, afterwards Inspector-General of the Northwestern Army, and myself were the regular aids-de-camp of General Harrison. Majors John Chambers and John Speed Smith were the volunteer aids. The battle, as is well known, took place on the right bank of the river Thames, near the Moravian village. A short distance from this place, and whilst our troops were in rapid pursuit of the enemy, General Harrison received information from an advanced party that the British and Indian forces had halted, and seemed to be awaiting us for battle. When within half a mile of the enemy, after the American forces were formed in the order of battle, Gen. Trotter's brigade in front, Col. Paul's regulars, with the artillery, near his right, Col. Johnson's mounted regiment on the left of Trotter's as a reserve, and the residue of the Kentucky volunteers occupying the left flank, and rear. Col. Wood, of the Engineer Corps, who by order of Gen. Harrison, had approached by them, sufficiently near the front line of the enemy to ascertain their position and the order in which they were drawn up, reported that the British troops, in order to occupy the high ground between the river and the swamp parallel to it, were drawn up in extended or open order between these points; the Indians on the right, occupying the swamp and ground beyond it. General Harrison, without one moment's delay or the slightest embarrassment, formed his purpose. I was with a few feet of him when the report of Col. Wood was made, and he instantly remarked that he would make a novel movement by ordering Col. Johnson's mounted regiment to charge the line of the British regulars; which they did, contrary to the habits and usage of that description of troops, who are accustomed to the trench, could be easily penetrated and thrown into confusion by the spirited charge of Col. Johnson's Regiment.—With a view to this intended charge, Col. Johnson's command was ordered to the front, supported in his rear as a reserve by Gen. Trotter's Brigade. I know that all the arrangements, and every movement of the troops during the battle, were made by order of General Harrison, whose position at the commencement of the action was just in rear of Col. Johnson's command, and mainly afterwards near the crocheted formed by the junction of Johnson's left, with the Kentucky volunteers, drawn up on the edge and in front of the swamp, a position considered by all as the most exposed and dangerous within the lines of our army, and where the battle was warmly contested by the Indians, until they discovered the surrender of the whole British regular force; the happy result of the novel and skillful movement, now gallantly performed by Col. Johnson and his brave associates, but conceived, planned, and directed by Gen. Harrison, whose superior military judgment and ready skill neither needed nor received any aid.

After the return of the army to Detroit, that brave veteran, that just, good, and pure citizen, the late Gov. Shelby, on hearing read Gen. Harrison's report of the battle, remarked in my presence, and with much emphasis, that the report did him (Gov. Shelby) more than justice, and that to Gen. Harrison alone was due the credit of the order of battle, the whole of the arrangements and plans which he (Gov. S.) had contributed to carry out to the best of his abilities.

At the commencement of the battle of Tippecanoe, when the first gun was fired at our advanced picket, I was in the tent of General Harrison, who was then up at the fire. I had an opportunity to observe his manner; he was cool and collected, and every movement of his countenance, and every word he uttered at that trying moment—perhaps the most embarrassing in the life of a soldier—denoted the highest order of personal courage. He mounted his horse instantly, and accompanied by his staff, hastened in the direction of the line first attacked. A part of this line unable to withstand the fierce and desperate onset of the Indians, the General met retreating within our lines in some disorder and confusion, closely pressed by the Indians, some of whom were in the midst of them. Gen. Harrison led in person a company of the 4th Infantry to the breach; and such was the effect of his bold and fearless behaviour, and so great was the confidence of his army in his ability to conduct them to victory, that his presence and voice at once rallied the retreating detachment, and they took position at a point equally exposed, where half of their number, if not more, were either killed or wounded. The battle commenced at about 3 o'clock in the morning, during a slight rain, and the attack became general within five minutes afterwards, and continued until the dawn of day; when by an almost general charge, the Indians broke and fled before our bayonets. The Dragons afterwards proceeded to their village and burnt it. During the battle, General Harrison was soon wherever danger was most imminent, wherever the fight was the thickest. His Aid, Col. Owen, was killed at his side, and almost at the same mo-

ment a ball passed through the Gen. Norton, grazing his head. There was not a spot Westfall, lines secure from the shot of the enemy. Perkins, on every other occasion within my observation, Gen. Harrison's conduct was that of a man, John, a skilful commander; always calm and a hale, manner, and wholly indifferent to his Smith, possessing the peculiar faculty of a Meddlesome whatever was wanting, and a property applying the remedy. A single instant of vacillation or uncertainty of purpose; the slightest, mor or nerve or hesitation in mind, in the crisis, and appalling periods of the battle, would have been disastrous to his army. After the action there seemed to be a universal admission by the officers and soldiers of the army, that there was not another officer in the battle, capable of having prevented a defeat and general massacre. All seemed to regard General Harrison as their deliverer from the Indian scalping knife.

According to my best recollections, Fort Meigs was cannonaded, day and night, with little intermission for 11 days. Shortly after its commencement, Major Chambers, of the British army, was admitted into the stockade, the bearer from General Proctor of an invitation to surrender the garrison with the honors of war, on the ground that so small a force, about 1,000 men could not sustain themselves against four times their number, the estimated British and Indian force. General Harrison at once rejected indignantly this proposition, replying to the insult in terms worthy of his high character. Both day and night, during the siege, General Harrison was most active, observing every movement of the enemy, and evincing his usual readiness to receive and apply every incident to his advantage. He succeeded in accomplishing every plan and movement where his orders were obeyed. I recollect not one instance to the contrary. The detachment under Col. Dudley, effected, in part, the object intended, in driving the British troops from their position; but they disobeyed orders in not striking the enemy's cannon, destroying their ammunition, and thereupon immediately recrossing the river to the main army. The two sorties on the south side of the river, and on the same day, planned and executed under orders from General Harrison, were eminently successful, resulting in the brave and accomplished officer, then Col. John Miller, now a Representative in Congress from Missouri, intended to destroy a sunken battery, that had annoyed us very seriously, by enfilading our rear line of pickets, as well as to prevent the almost entire Indian force, then investing the fort on that side of the river, from co-operating with the British against Dudley's attack, made at the same time, on the opposite side, considering the very great disparity between our force and that of the enemy, being as four to one, I was most beaueous to say, one of the most brilliant affairs of the last war.

Winchester's movement, to the river Raisin, where he was defeated, was in disobedience of Gen. Harrison's order, which required him to proceed to the Rapids of the Maumee of the Lakes, and to remain there for further orders. I have extended my remarks beyond what I designed, when I commenced, but you will perceive my object was to give a full and satisfactory answer to your interrogatories. I aver, that on every occasion, when Gen. Harrison commanded, he displayed personal danger and sacrifice, in the performance of duty, exhibiting all the fine qualities of a dauntless soldier, combined with those of a talented, skilful, and most able General. Why, at this remote period, when death has swept away so many memoirs of Gen. Harrison's intrepidity and excellence, should the poisoned spirit of political envy, attempt thus to tarnish the hard earned laurels of the veteran soldier, who, in public life, as in private life, has lived without fear, and without reproach?

This, sir, is what I have to say of Gen. Harrison. I doubt whether there is another man living who has possessed equal opportunities with myself, of forming a correct opinion of Gen. Harrison's military character. I served under him the greater part of the period he was in active service, near his person; commencing with the Tippecanoe expedition, and continuing to his termination, to rejoining his army in the fall of 1812, at Franklin, Ohio, where, immediately on my arrival, I became a member of his military family, as Secretary; in the winter of 1812 and 1813, was appointed his Acting Deputy Adjutant General; and in May, 1813, immediately after the siege of Fort Meigs his Aid-de-camp, which station I held to the close of his military service. And in conclusion, I can safely say, that I never saw a more brave, more intrepid, more collected, prompt and full of resources, than General William Henry Harrison.

I have the honor to be, with great respect your most obedient servant, J. O'FALLON.

CINCINNATI, 29th Feb. 1840.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 17th inst. was forwarded, under cover, to Major Chambers, at Washington, Kentucky, and sent by him to my residence after I left home, which must be my apology for the delay of this answer.

I can state that you have been correctly informed that I was in the battle of the Thames, and near the person of Gen. Harrison, from the commencement to the termination of the engagement, and that I personally know what part Gen. Harrison took in it. I was a captain in the army of the United States, and had the honor to act as a regular Aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison, during the active operations of the campaign, after the capture of the British fleet, and was at his side to the last moment, with the exception of the time when, after the capture of the British troops, he directed me to proceed to Gov. Shelby, and order him to bring up Smirall's regiment and reinforce that portion of Johnson's regiment and the left of Trotter's brigade, which was pressed by the Indian force.

You say it has been openly avowed on the floor of the House of Representatives of Ohio, now in session, by members in their places, that Gen. Harrison was at no time in the battle, nor within two miles of the battle ground; that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. R. M. Johnson; that he led the troops on to conquest, and that Gen. Harrison had no part or lot in the matter. From my personal knowledge of the plan and events of that battle, I have no hesitation in stating, that these declarations in relation to Gen. Harrison's position and conduct in that battle, are destitute of any foundation in truth. Gen. Harrison was correctly stated, in his report to the War Department, the position he occupied just before the commencement of the action; and he might have added, that he in person gave the word of command to the mounted regiment to "charge"—he having, with his aide-de-camp, passed from the right of the front line of infantry, to the right of the front of the mounted column, and not only ordered the charge to be made by pronouncing the word, but on his own side, as well as to pass the word along the line. I was close by his side, and he was so near the enemy, that their fire cut down the leaves and twigs of the trees just above our heads. As soon as the British troops had surrendered, and after I had been sent to Gov. Shelby with the order already adverted to, Gen. Harrison passed to the point where the Indians were aiming the shot, and personally directed the operations in that quarter, to the close of the action, I and Gov. Shelby, bringing up Smirall's Regiment, he having designated the General's wishes as to that movement.

We are authorized to announce Edward M. Samuel, Esq. of Liberty, as a candidate to represent the people of Missouri in the 27th Congress.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., as a candidate for the office of clerk of the county court of Howard county.

We are authorized to announce ARTHUR W. MORRISON, Esq., as a candidate for the office of clerk of the county court of Howard county.

We are authorized to announce NATHANIEL FORD, Esq., as a candidate for the office of clerk of the county court of Howard county.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE CHATMAN, Esq. as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, for Franklin Township, Howard County.

For the Rochester Courier.

The subject commanded by Col. running person on the 24th battalion, Bears on; which, in its extent, some portion of it in contained. The 1st battalion was going by Stearns' battalion, to the right of the front of the 15th. Gen. Harrison and his staff advanced, and the 1st battalion, which was charged, captured the British line, and having thus turned the Indian left, decided the fate of the day.

If you are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may think proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. S. TODD.

MOSES B. CORWIN, Esq., House of Representatives, Columbus, Ohio.

Rochester, March 6th, 1840.

Sir: Your letter of the 7th ult. was received yesterday, in which you state, that "it has been openly avowed that Gen. Harrison was at no time in the battle of the Thames, nor within two miles of the battle ground; that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. R. M. Johnson; that he led the troops on to conquest, and that Gen. Harrison had no part or lot in the matter." My humiliation is deep, that a necessity should exist, produced by party rancor, to prove facts attested by history for more than quarter of a century, and which have never before been questioned.—That ignorance and credulity should be so anxious to render such baseless assertions available, bespeaks lamentable state of public intelligence, and portends no good to the republic.

That Col. Johnson led the van and brought on the battle, is true; that he beheld with the utmost gallantry, is also true; but your letter contains the first suggestion which has ever reached me, that the entire plan of operations was projected by him. The ingenuously of Col. Johnson, will repudiate, with proud indignation, such an effort to cluster additional laurels upon his brow, thus unjustly torn from the brow of his General. Col. Johnson received orders, as to the form and manner of charge, from Gen. Harrison in person, in the face and almost in sight of the enemy. The General was with the regiment when the charge was sounded. As Johnson moved to the charge, the General started to the line of infantry, which was drawn up in order of battle. He did not go far, before turning to me, (and to the best of my recollection, I was the only one of his aids then with him,) said, "Pursue Col. Johnson with your utmost speed—see the effects of his charge, and the position of the enemy's artillery, and return as quickly as possible." Having executed this order as promptly as practicable, I met him on my return, pressing forward with the front of the infantry.—Upon reporting that Col. Johnson had broken the enemy's line—that they were surrendering, and that their cannon was in our possession; he exclaimed in an animated tone, "Come on my brave fellows, Proctor and his whole army will soon be ours." Soon afterwards, an officer, (I believe the late Judge John McDowell, of Ohio,) rode up and reported, that the left wing, at or near the crocheted, was suffering severely, and in great disorder. The General immediately ordered the hearing of the soldiers. The General contradicted the latter part of the statement in the most emphatic manner; but giving order to the next in command to push forward, he dashed with the messenger to the indicated point of conflict and found the contest pretty close and severe. A portion of Johnson's Regiment, owing to the impracticability of the ground for horse, had dismounted, and was fighting on foot and mingled with the infantry, which had been to some extent, the cause of the confusion. Order was soon restored, and the left wing closed to the front, (which formed the crocheted,) under the personal supervision of General Harrison. In the mean time, some of our soldiers were shot within less than ten feet of the General; for the conflict here was sharp and animated, and continued so for some time. With the exception of the charge made by Col. Johnson's Regiment, Gen. Harrison was in the most exposed and dangerous parts of the battle.

It is due the occasion to relate the following incident: The day before the battle the army was impeded in its march by the destruction of a bridge across a branch of the Thames, upon which it was moving, at or near the mouth of the branch. Col. Johnson had been ordered to cross this stream at some mile or two below the bridge. A portion of the road led him by the bridge. A portion of the regiment had a brush with a party of Indians posted in cabins on the opposite side of the Thames and the branch, and also under the thick cover along the banks, to dispute the passage of the stream and harass all attempt to repair the bridge. As soon as the firing was heard, the General hurried to the scene of action, accompanied by a portion of his family, of which Commodore Perry was one. When I arrived I found General Harrison, Commodore Perry, and other officers, (I think Gen. Cass was one,) in an open place of ground near the bridge. Col. Johnson had passed, and a small portion of his regiment, previously dismounted, under the command of Capt. Benjamin Warfield, and some infantry which had hurried up, were carrying on the skirmish. Maj. Wood had been ordered up with a small piece of artillery. Commodore Perry urged General Harrison to withdraw, as he saw too much exposed for a commander-in-chief. If I mistake not, Gen. Cass united with the Commodore, and offered to remain and see his orders executed. The General with Perry and the rest of his staff, started off, but General Harrison went but a few steps and returned, and retained his position near the cannon, until the Indians were dislodged and driven, the bridge repaired, and the army put in motion to cross. During this whole time he was as much or more exposed than the soldiers, being on horse back all the while. The Commodore afterwards remonstrated with him against this unnecessary exposure, observing, "What in open sea he could stand fire tolerably well, but there was no fun in being shot at by a concealed enemy."

The General justified his conduct by saying "the General who commands the volunteer militia, is whose rank is the best blood of the country is to be found, must never think of his own safety, at least until his troops become familiar with his disregard of personal danger." Hardened itself has never denied Perry's courage.—Chambers and Todd of Kentucky, and O'Fallon of Missouri, the other Aids of General Harrison at the battle of the Thames, are still living, and can give you additional facts, if required.

Although it is not in direct response to any part of your letter, I must be permitted to say, that my intercourse with General Harrison (in the movement on my mind, that he was a gentleman, a soldier, and a patriot, and I deprecate most sincerely, the injustice attempted to be done him by a portion of that party with which I have always voted.

I am sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, J. SPEED SMITH.

M. B. CORWIN, Esq.

We certify, that we have carefully compared the letters as above printed, with the originals, and that they are true copies thereof. The original

Final Settlement.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of Mary Lee, will apply at the next Term of the County Court, of Saline County, to make a Final Settlement of his said administration.

JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

May 9th, 1840.

Final Settlement.

THE undersigned, guardian of the person of John Campbell, of the next term of the County Court, of Saline County, to make a Final Settlement of his said administration.

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